

Unit 3



Introduction to Arms and Improvised Explosive Device

SESSION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF ARMS

There are armed and unarmed security guards. A security guard does not have the same authority to use a firearm as a police officer. An armed security guard can only use weapon when the situation demands. For example, in a situation of gun attack, the armed security guard can use the weapon only if her/his life is in direct danger. However, s/he guard must immediately report such a threat to the police for assistance and protect oneself and others from the armed assailant while waiting for the police to arrive.

A security guard must, therefore, be trained in self-defence and be vigilant enough to take charge of a situation. The guard must also be able to identify the type of weapon so as to provide information about the same to the police. There are mainly two types of weapons, which could be used by an individual or the police — revolver and rifle. Revolver has a cylinder to load the bullets into the chamber. The cylinder carries a maximum of seven bullets, though a .22 caliber revolver can have 10 loads. Generally, 0.22 caliber rifle, regardless of manufacture, has a range of around 100 yards. Revolvers can be operated through single or double action. Single action involves manually cocking the gun by rotating to the next cartridge. Double action



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means the gun cocks itself when you pull the trigger, increasing your firing rate. Revolvers are simple to handle, so they are used by most police personnel or armed security guards.

Arms

'Arms' refer to any device used with an intent to cause damage to living beings or structures. Any citizen of India can own a gun, provided one secures a gun licence from the government. Getting a gun licence comes under the Arms Act, 1959. Only Non-Prohibited Bore (NPB) guns can be possessed by civilians after obtaining a gun licence. Therefore, the citizens cannot purchase all types of guns that are manufactured. This Act allows civilians to get a gun licence if they have a threat to their life. The licence can also be cancelled by the government, if provisions of the Arms Act are violated by the licence holder. Some of the common types of rifles and guns are as follows:

- (i) NPB rifle: If you are applying for a .315, 30-06 rifle, they would fall in this category, so this is what you need to fill in the form.
- (ii) NPB DBBL (Double Barrel Breech Loading) gun: A double barrel smooth bore gun (shotgun) with a barrel of not less than 20 inches in length (12 bore, 16 bore, etc., double barrel shotguns).
- (iii) NPB SBBL (Single Barrel Breech Loading) gun: A single barrel smooth bore gun (shotgun) with a barrel of not less than 20 inches in length, even pump-action shotguns fall under this category. (12 bore, 16 bore, etc., single barrel shotguns)
- (iv) NPB DBML (Double Barrel Muzzle Loading) gun
- (v) NPB SBML (Single Barrel Muzzle Loading) gun
- (vi) NPB pistol or revolver : If you are applying for a .32 or .30-bore pistol or revolver licence, this is what you need to fill in the form.

The parts of a gun are as follows:

- (i) *Trigger*: It is the part of the gun that a person moves with fingers to make a gunfire.
- (ii) *Muzzle*: It is that part from where bullets leave the gun.

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- (iii) *Magazine*: It is the part of the gun in which the bullets are loaded.
- (iv) *Barrel*: Before leaving the gun through the muzzle, the bullets move through this part of the gun.
- (v) *Hammer*: It is that component, which pushes against the bullet to cause an explosion when the trigger is pulled.
- (vi) *Cartridge*: Cartridges go into the chamber of a firearm. Bullets form a part of the cartridge.
- (vii) *Suppressor* (silencer): It is the component attached to the gun, which significantly reduces the sound of the gunfire when the trigger is pulled.

Check Your Progress

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ is that part from where the bullets leave the gun.
2. _____ is the component attached to the gun which significantly reduces the sound when the trigger is pulled.
3. Only _____ Prohibited _____ guns can be possessed by civilians in India with a gun licence.

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Part of the gun where bullets are loaded is called _____.
(a) barrel (b) trigger
(c) magazine (d) hammer
2. The suppressor is _____.
(a) a kind of gun
(b) a kind of explosive
(c) the chamber in a gun where bullets are loaded
(d) None of the above
3. In India, with an arms licence, citizens _____.
(a) can possess all kinds of guns
(b) can possess certain types of guns
(c) cannot possess guns
(d) None of the above

C. Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the parts of a gun.
2. List the common types of guns and rifles.



What have you learnt?

On the completion of this Session, you will be able to:

- identify the arms used by the police and armed forces.

SESSION 2: IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) is an explosive device, in which unconventional methods of assembling IED are employed with a criminal intent. The impact of an IED explosion is unpredictable. The effects vary in each case, depending on the following:

- components
- quality of explosive
- casing
- quantity of splinters (splinters are sharp pieces of glass or metal)

Parts of an IED

IEDs are homemade bombs with five basic parts.

- (i) A power supply
- (ii) A trigger, which sends an electric signal that sets off the small explosive charge called 'detonator'. One of the more common forms of remote trigger is a call received on a mobile phone. Often, opening of the package acts as a trigger for the device.
- (iii) A detonator is an explosive charge that causes the main explosive to explode.
- (iv) Main explosive
- (v) Casing is a container that holds everything together. The casing may be designed in such a way that forces the blast in a particular direction. This container could be a small package, letter, pipe, parcel, tiffin box, water bottle, pressure cooker and even a delivery truck.

Anti-social elements tend to use three methods to deliver IEDs. They often hide the device in a package that may be visible or hidden from sight. Dead bodies of animals or human beings are used for this purpose. It can also be placed in a vehicle, which can be used for a major explosion and cause maximum damage



Fig. 3.1: Improvised Explosive Device



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(vehicle-borne IED or VBIED). A person may park an IED-laden car on a convoy route and the VBIED can be detonated from a safe distance via a remote control. The last delivery method depends on a suicide bomber. The suicide bomber may strap the IED to the body and walk into the targeted area and explode it.

Types of IED

- (i) Package-borne IED, for example pipe bomb, tiffin bomb, etc.
- (ii) Suicide IED: worn by a suicide bomber
- (iii) Vehicle-borne IED: can be very powerful as it can hold huge amount of explosives

Action to be taken on locating an IED

Reporting

Immediately inform the local police and senior or authorities concerned in your organisation.

Immediate evacuation

Ensure that the area containing the IED is immediately evacuated and all people maintain a safe distance.

Recognising packaged IED

- (i) The package may be marked 'personal' or 'private'. This mark may be significant if the person to whom the package is delivered does not, usually, receive personal packages at workplace.
- (ii) The name of the addressee may be inaccurate or have a fictitious address.
- (iii) The package may have protruding wires, aluminium foil, oil stains and may be emitting some odour.
- (iv) A buzzing noise from the package can be a cause of concern.
- (v) If the package is such that some kind of pressure has to be applied to open it, it must be considered suspicious.
- (vi) If the package is lopsided and not evenly balanced, it must be considered suspicious.



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- (vii) If the weight of the package is too much for its size, it could be a packaged IED.
- (viii) Feeling the package will reveal whether it actually has a folder paper or metals and wires.
- (ix) By holding the package against light, one can get to see the outline of what is there in the suspicious letter.

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Check Your Progress

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. A _____ is an explosive charge that causes the main explosive to explode.
2. The _____ of an IED may be designed in such a way that forces the blast in a particular direction.
3. _____ borne IEDs can be powerful as it can hold a huge amount of explosives.

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. _____ are sharp pieces of glass or metal, which cause fatalities in the event of an IED explosion.
 - (a) Detonator
 - (b) Casing
 - (c) Splinter
 - (d) None of the above
2. The explosion caused by an IED _____.
 - (a) is always small in scale
 - (b) is always large in scale
 - (c) depends on how the IED has been assembled
 - (d) None of the above

C. Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the components of an IED. How is an IED different from conventional explosives?
2. How can an Unarmed Security Guard identify a suspicious package?
3. What is the appropriate response mechanism after the identification of a suspicious package?

What have you learnt?

On the completion of this Session, you will be able to:

- list the types of IEDs.
- describe the response mechanism on finding a suspicious package.



SESSION 3: SECURITY EQUIPMENT FOR UNARMED SECURITY GUARD

Introduction

Every job requires some kind of equipment, which helps in carrying out the job responsibilities in a smooth and effective manner. An Unarmed Security Guard also requires certain equipment to perform duties effectively. As already mentioned, the core function of the Unarmed Security Guard is to observe, deter and report. The following items assist the security guard in performing these functions.

Uniform and equipment



Fig. 3.2: Jacket worn by an Unarmed Security Guard

Uniform

Uniform is one of the things the Unarmed Security Guard must wear regularly. High and unique visibility clothing enhances the security guard's visibility. It helps in staying safe and alert. A pair of boots helps the security guard, especially, if one stands or walks for long duration.

Torch

A torch is an essential equipment for the security guard. It helps the guard find the way or locate something or someone at night, and when s/he is working in a dark area during the day.

Digital camera

If surveillance camera or CCTV systems are absent, a digital camera or smartphone camera can be useful during patrol. Digital camera can be used for recording events, take pictures of people, articles and events. They are, especially, helpful in detecting a crime as they record all suspicious movements, activities and packages.

Notepad and pen

Security guards need to make notes during patrol. They are required to observe and maintain a record of who



enters and exits a site. The security guard must record an individual's name and the person's time of entrance and exit from a site, and also her/his address and phone number. The information obtained will be useful to locate visitors, in the event of an emergency, or at a later time after they have left. The information can also be used as evidence in court in future.

Two-way radio

Vehicular escorts and security guards always carry a two-way radio, which is important for communication with the control room or other security guards.

Mobile phone or telephone

Cell phone or mobile phone and telephone are important to make a call at any time. For example, when a visitor comes, the security guard can call the concerned person using the mobile phone or telephone and seek permission to send the visitor in.

Security guard baton

Batons are used by security guards to protect themselves. The presence of baton in the belt of a security guard is enough to make sure that things stay calm.

Traffic baton

Traffic baton with red and green lights are used to attract the attention of drivers to control traffic.

Megaphone (mobile public address system)

A Public Address (PA) system is a powerful tool used for addressing large gatherings, especially during emergencies. All areas are divided into zones for making necessary announcements or for giving a 'Fire Alert' alarm to guests. This system is supervised round-the-clock by an Assistant Security Officer (ASO).



Fig.3.3: Two-way radio



Fig. 3.4: Megaphone
(Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/megaphone-speaker-man-sound-alert-297467/>)





Fig. 3.5: Components of an electronic security system



Fig.3.6: Electronic security systems



Fig. 3.7: CCTV camera
(Source: <http://pixabay.com/camera-security-crime-screws-glass-2412643>)



Electronic security systems

Major categories of electronic security systems that we will study are as follows:

- (i) Intruder alarm system
- (ii) Close Circuit Television (CCTV) system
- (iii) Access control system
- (iv) Security lighting system
- (v) Fire detection system
- (vi) Safety and emergency system

Intruder alarm systems

Alarm systems detect the presence of people, who try to gain unauthorised access to a place. The principal components of an intruder alarm system are as follows:

- (i) Control unit (panel, remote keypad)
- (ii) Detection devices (heat, noise and motion detectors, peripheral sensors)
- (iii) On-site sounders (bell, siren)
- (iv) Signaling devices (digital, radio communicator)

The system can be turned on/off from the control panel that is operated by the use of a digital keypad. It can be done from the main control panel or a remote keypad.

Close Circuit Television (CCTV) system

CCTV system uses cameras, video recorders and monitors to carry out surveillance on a protected area. There are different types of CCTV systems. They could be analog or digital and can be wired or wireless. The principal components of a CCTV system are as follows:

- (i) Camera or lens
- (ii) Monitor
- (ii) Video recorder
- (iv) Cable

Some of the benefits of CCTV system are as follows:

- (i) It helps in monitoring a large area, such as a shopping mall with limited manpower.
- (ii) It can help monitor either on site or remotely.
- (ii) It allows for immediate action by security on discovery of an incident.

Access control system

Equipment related to access control system, such as handheld metal detector or X-ray scanner, has been dealt with in this Session. A proximity card reader is an electronic access control system. The proximity technology reader continuously emits a Radio Frequency (RF) signal, which energises the electronic identity card of an authorised person. As soon as the card is at a particular distance from the reader, the RF signal is detected by the card reader and a unique identification code is transmitted to the reader and the system. After the unique code is verified by the card reader, the door automatically gets unlocked. The entire process is completed in less than a second.



Fig. 3.8: Proximity card reader

Security lighting system

The principal components of security lighting system are as follows:

- (i) *Power source*: The power source is, normally, from the direct mains. However, inverters and generators may be installed for emergency backup.
- (ii) *Cabling*: It must be done to suit the anticipated power load.
- (iii) *Mounting*: It can be mounted on a building or a free-standing pole or mast.
- (iv) *Switch*: Examples are wall switch, timer, light sensor or motion detector.
- (v) *Lens*: These are used to determine the spread of light.
- (vi) *Casing*: It is used to house and protect an illuminant, fixtures and reflector from damage.



Fig. 3.9: Security lighting system with CCTV camera



Benefits of security lighting

The benefits in installing security lighting are as follows:

- (i) It acts as a deterrent against intruders, particularly in a street where the attention of passersby can be drawn to a premise.
- (ii) It assists in the detection of intruders by enhancing their observation.
- (iii) It ensures the safety of security guards during patrolling.



Fig. 3.10: Detection unit of a fire alarm system

Fire detection system

Fire detection system helps in detecting a fire in a building, which helps the authorities concerned to take control of the situation before it spreads and causes huge damage to life and property. The principal components of a fire detection system are as follows:

- (i) Control unit
- (ii) Detection devices for smoke, heat, etc. (smoke detectors)
- (iii) Warning bells or sirens
- (iv) Equipment, which sends signal to alert a monitoring centre
- (v) Cabling to suit the environment and risks

Safety and emergency system

Public safety organisations include law enforcement, fire and Emergency Medical Services. There are multiple public safety agencies, such as police for citizen safety, fire brigades for fire safety, disaster management agencies to handle disasters, and public and private emergency management services to handle medical emergencies. Some of the smart technologies that are used as part of the safety and emergency system are as follows:

Helpline

Call centres, with 24x7 emergency helpline services, have been integrated with police stations, hospitals, etc., so as to arrange for emergency services.



Mobile application

There are mobile applications that alert the police in case of an emergency. It uses geospatial information to provide an effective response during an emergency situation. For example, the 'Himmat' app, which was launched by the Delhi Police in January 2015, is free of cost and is highly recommended for women in the national capital. A user needs to register on the app after downloading it to get a registration key (OTP), which needs to be entered to complete the application configuration. As soon as the user of the Himmat app raises an SOS alert, the location information and audio-video is transmitted to the Delhi Police control room. The Delhi Police immediately sends the nearest police help to the person.

Video surveillance

Video surveillance cameras are used to monitor the safety of citizens. It, sometimes, automatically detects and raises alerts for public safety. Surveillance cameras are video cameras used for the purpose of monitoring an area. They are often connected to a recording device and may be watched by a security guard or law enforcement officer.

Automatic fire alarm systems

Automatic fire alarm systems are designed to detect and warn about the occurrence of fire, thus, helping the occupants of a building to evacuate in the event of fire and other emergency.

Practical Exercises

Activity 1

Visit a shopping mall or an ATM booth or any other establishment where you could find an Unarmed Security Guard. Observe the guard from a distance and note down the equipment being used by the guard to carry out the duties. Make a list of the equipment being used by the guard and the purpose for which each of it is being used. Also make a list of the equipment mentioned in this Session that the security guard did not possess. Analyse whether such equipment, which the guard did not possess, would have helped her/him perform the duty effectively. If yes, how will it help? If no, why would it not help?

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Activity 2

Go around your school or any other building and study the following:

- (a) Flammable and hazardous material sources (Are they isolated, eliminated or secured?)
- (b) Emergency assembly area
- (c) Exit routes or building evacuation areas (Are they clear to facilitate safe evacuation in case of fire or other emergency?)
- (d) Detection and alarm systems (Are they working?)
- (e) Fire extinguishers (Are they maintained regularly or refilled?)
- (f) Mechanical, electrical and civil structures (Are they maintained and operational?)
- (g) Emergency contact information (Are they placed in a prominent place?)

Check Your Progress

A. Fill in the Blanks

1. Traffic _____ with red and green lights are used to attract the attention of drivers.
2. High _____ clothing enhances the security guard's visibility.

B. Multiple Choice Questions

1. CCTV system can be used for _____.
 - (a) crowd management
 - (b) predicting crime on the premises
 - (c) hazard detection and emergency response
 - (d) All of the above
2. The purpose of a baton with a private security guard is to _____.
 - (a) deter crime
 - (b) retaliate in case a crowd turns violent by *lathi* charge
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above

C. Short Answer Questions

1. List the equipment used by an Unarmed Security Guard for carrying out the duty. Classify them on the basis of duties (observing, deterring and reporting) which they perform.
2. Why do you think lighting is important for securing a premises?



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3. While travelling at night, you would often see traffic police personnel wearing clothes or jackets that reflect light. What is the purpose of such uniform? What kind of security guards should be having such a uniform?
4. Write down the major components of a security system in the table given below.

Major components of security system				
Security lighting	CCTV	Access control system	Intruder alarm system	Fire detection system

What have you learnt?

On the completion of this Session, you will be able to:

- identify the various kinds of security equipment used by an Unarmed Security Guard.
- describe the purpose and benefits of the various security equipment.

